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HENRY BARROILHET KAEDING

By JOSEPH MAILLIARD

WITH PHOTOGRAPH BY W. OTTO EMERSON

AN ORGANIZATION such as the Cooper Ornithological Club may have many members, but few *workers*, and when the ranks of those who work are thinned the loss is great. While the younger members, and those living at a distance, may have an indefinite feeling of loss when one of these is taken away, it is only the older members who have in mind the Club's earlier struggles for existence who can understand the full meaning of such loss. Only the personal friends of men like Henry Barroilhet Kaeding, whose death occurred in Los Angeles on June 12, 1913, realize what his absence means to us, or fully appreciate the results of the deep interest he showed in Club matters and the amount of work—some of which many of us would call drudgery—cheerfully performed by him to promote the Club's welfare and to extend the knowledge of the wonderful bird-life on this side of the North American continent.

Henry B. Kaeding, or "H. B.", as many of us familiarly addressed him, was born in San Francisco in 1877. He was the son of one of the city's pioneer merchants, "Charlie" Kaeding—a name at one time well known to most lovers of rod and gun on the Pacific Coast. While his more youthful education was acquired in the public schools his natural leaning toward scientific pursuits led him to enter the California School of Mechanical Arts, where he remained for some time. After this, with the exception of a few months with the then (and present) city chemist, he continued his own education persistently and independently.

At what age his love of natural history first asserted itself the writer does not know, but from 1892 to 1896 he was mining and studying in Amador County, California, and it was during this period that he commenced making a study and a collection of the birds of his immediate vicinity. His records of this period, which have been in the writer's possession for some years, show that he first commenced systematically to record the ornithological specimens taken by his brother Charles and himself in the later part of 1894. Through the exchange of some of

these specimens he became acquainted with the late Chester Barlow, and it was on account of the friendship which ensued that he was led to join the Cooper Ornithological Club in 1895.

The Amador County mine not having turned out as well as he had been led to expect, Kaeding accepted an invitation to join A. W. Anthony on a trip to the South Pacific islands. A second trip was made with Mr. Anthony in 1897.

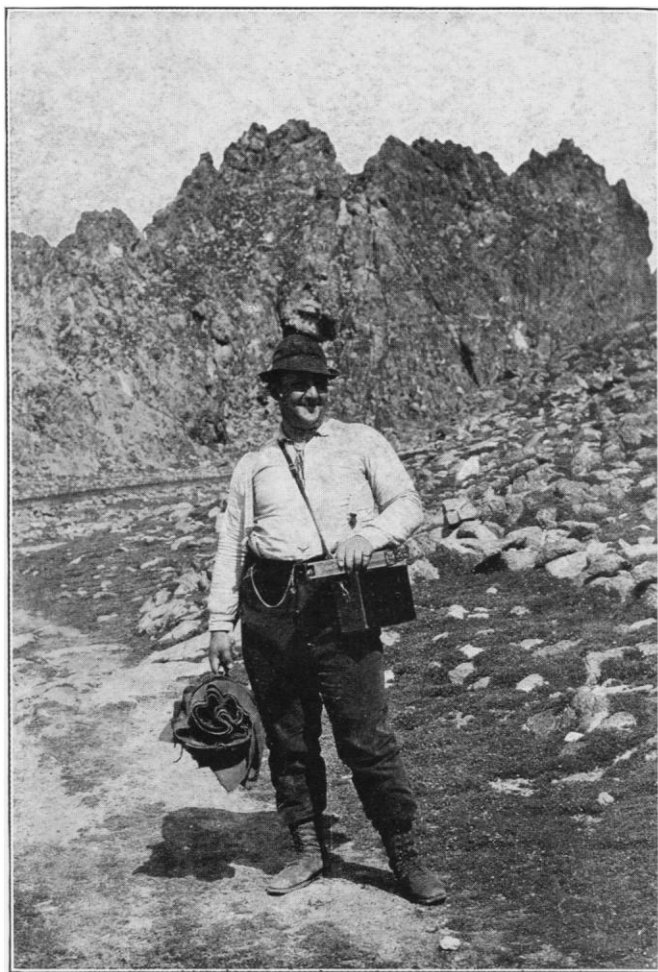


Fig. 52. HENRY B. KAEDING; PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY W. OTTO EMERSON ON THE FARALLON ISLANDS IN JUNE, 1903. (See Kaeding's article in *Condor* for September, 1903, pages 121-127.)

On this latter expedition the schooner was wrecked in the nighttime off Magdalena Bay, and the party escaped from the sinking vessel through the breakers in a small boat, saving but few of their possessions and specimens, landing on a desolate beach in scant clothing, with but little if any food, and with a sixty-mile walk in prospect to the nearest point of succor! Much was added to our knowledge of the bird life of some of these islands by the two expeditions made

to them, and several new species and races were discovered and described.

After several ventures in the metallurgical or mining line, maintaining an office in San Francisco with his brother for a while, and also doing some work in Plumas County, California, Kaeding was induced to go out to Korea, as metallurgist, by the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company. There he stayed for three years. After this he spent several years in charge of mining properties on the west coast of Mexico, and finally went to Nicaragua, staying there some two years. It was there that his health became affected, the climate not agreeing with him at all. He returned to the United States for treatment, but it was too late, as his heart had become involved.

On his way back to California he visited Washington, D. C., to meet some of the ornithologists there, with whom he had from time to time been in correspondence; but most unfortunately most of them were away on vacations or out on field duty, much to his regret. Mr. A. B. Howell, of Covina, California, is identified with the preparation of a work upon North American birds, and Mr. Kaeding was to have supplied him with notes that would have greatly enhanced its value.

The accuracy of Kaeding's mind is well exemplified in the "Ten-year Index to the Condor," successfully compiled by him in 1908, and brought to publication early in 1909 as Pacific Coast Avifauna Number 6.

Kaeding was a jovial comrade in the field, never afraid of hard work, a firm supporter of the Cooper Ornithological Club, and was ever dreaming of the time when he would "make his pile" and do all sorts of things for the "C. O. C." Why he should have been taken so early from our midst is one of those things no man may know. We wonder—but we must accept.

NOTES ON THE EGGS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN LIMICOLAE, REFERRING PRINCIPALLY TO THE ACCIDENTAL VISITORS

By HERBERT MASSEY, M. B. O. U.

I WAS MUCH interested in Dr. Shufeldt's paper on the North American Limicolae in THE CONDOR for July-August, 1913, and trust that he will find time to give descriptions and plates of the eggs of the rarer Limicolae, especially of those species that figure in the B. O. U. list, of the eggs of which we have few examples in England. Of the European species given by Dr. Shufeldt, and which are almost accidental visitants to America, I think he has been hampered by having too little data to work on; and on this account I venture to enlarge upon what he has already written, thinking that it may interest some of our readers who may wish to know the extreme range of variation in the eggs of this the most interesting group of birds—the Limicolae. These notes are taken from the most extensive private collection of eggs of the Limicolae in England.

Phalaropus (or Steganopus) tricolor. Wilson Phalarope.

Phalaropus fulicarius. Red (or Gray) Phalarope.

Phalaropus hyperboreus (or Lobipes lobatus). Red-necked (or Northern) Phalarope.

As regards the ground color of the eggs of the three Phalaropes, I find those of *P. tricolor* to be the least variable, being mostly different shades of clay color, the pale stone color and the various shades of olive, as in the other two species,